Introduction: Agonist opiate treatments with diacethylmorphin (DAM) for heroin addiction have proven their effectiveness for a long time. But few studies focused on psychiatric troubles among the treated patients. As a new DAM program will open in Freiburg in Switzerland, in order to assess the eligibility to this program, we consider the psychiatric dimension using the Addition Severity Index French translation (IGT).

Objectives: Assessing the patient eligibility for the DAM programm and describing psychopathological characteristics

Methods: Assessing eligibility for a Dam program in Switzerland is based on some criteria defined by OFSP: Be adult, failure of at least two previous addiction treatments, intravenous consumption. In addition, the included patients (N=10) passed an interview with a trained examiner, to fill the addiction severity index scale (multi-dimensional psychometric scale). The result of the psychiatric dimension of IGT was compared with the psychiatric diagnosis in the medical file to assess the internal reliability of the descriptive method. Statistical method for little sample, mean, median, descriptive datas and Fisher test were applied.

Results: All kind of affective disorders, were the most representative psychiatric trouble in the studied population (47%) followed by personality disorders (32%) and severe anxiety troubles (21%). The psychiatric dimensional evaluation of IGT was consistent with the description file psychiatric diagnosis. In a surprising way, we found no psychosis spectrum troubles who could explained the previous treatment failure.

Conclusions: Affective disorders are overrepresented in our sample of addicted patient included in the DAM program. These troubles stay often underestimated. The have to be properly treated

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: agonist opiate treatment; diacethylmorphine treatment; Addiction; dual disorders

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder / e-Mental Health 02

EPP0514

How to raise awareness about electronic mental health services among prospect healthcare providers: a qualitative study on information preferences

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Introduction: Since fall 2020, electronic mental health services (eMHSs) like apps can be prescribed by physicians and psychotherapists in Germany. However, future healthcare providers such as medical and psychology students remain reluctant to adopt eMHSs, even though they represent a vulnerable group with respect to developing mental health problems themselves. Reasons include scepticism and lacking awareness, which can be addressed by tailored multi-component information material. However, to date little is known about the most important information attributes to educate prospect healthcare providers on eMHSs.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to explore information preferences on eMHSs among medical and psychology students.

Methods: A total of 21 semi-structured interviews were conducted (n=16 medical and n=5 psychology students) across Germany based on a topic guide. Interviews were recorded, transcribed and content-analyzed using MAXQDA.

Results: Most students reported having little knowledge about eMHSs and that the issue of digital health has never been raised in their study, even though it is perceived as important. Concerning information design preferences, students favored light, neutral colors and a combination of short, compressible texts with matching images. Regarding the content, information about data protection, the underlying evidence base and the match with personal needs were perceived as important for utilization intentions, while there was little interest in tailored information focusing exclusively on psychology or medical students.

Conclusions: This study provides first insights into eMHS information preferences among prospect healthcare providers. In a next step, a discrete-choice conjoint experiment will be conducted to test the relevant information features on eMHSs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: semi-structured interviews; information preferences; medical and psychology students; eMental health

EPP0515

Using smartphone battery data to infer sleep-wake metrics in psychiatric cohorts – an exploratory study

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Introduction: Disturbances to sleep-wake patterns are associated with bipolar disorder (BD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD). Objective assessment typically involves actigraphy monitoring, although it may be possible to derive sleep-wake metrics from other digital data, such as smartphone battery degradation.

Objectives: To assess whether common actigraphy-derived phase markers of the sleep-wake pattern (L5 and M10 onset) are in agreement with measures derived from smartphone battery data and explore if battery metrics differ between people with BD, BPD , and a healthy control group (HC).

Methods: High frequency smartphone battery data was collected from 30 BD, 19 BPD and 33 HC participants enrolled in the Automated Monitoring of Symptom Severity (AMoSS) study, over 28 days. Participants also wore an actigraph during this period. L5 and M10 values were calculated separately based on the rate of smartphone battery degradation and conventional actigraphy methods. Bland-Altman analyses were performed to assess agreement between battery-derived and actigraphy-derived values, and Kruskal-Wallis tests used to compare diagnostic groups.